

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON  
THE RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM  
FISCAL YEAR 1990

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Office of Human Development Services  
Administration for Children, Youth and Families  
Family and Youth Services Bureau  
Washington, D.C.  
1991

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## INTRODUCTION

Legislative Requirement for this Report. Section 361 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (the Act) requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to report to the Congress annually on the status and accomplishments of the centers that are funded under the Act. This report, which is based upon activities conducted during fiscal year (FY) 1990, the period from October 1, 1989, through September 30, 1990, is submitted in response to that legislative requirement.

Legislative History and Background. The Runaway Youth Act, Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415), was signed into law on September 7, 1974. The legislation was enacted in response to the widespread concern regarding the alarming number of youth who were leaving home without parental permission, crossing State lines, and who, while away from home, were exposed to exploitation and other dangers. The purpose of the Runaway Youth Act was to make grants to community-based agencies, located outside the law enforcement and juvenile justice systems, for the development of new or the support of existing programs to address the immediate needs of runaway youth. The Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-115) added to the categories of eligible recipients of funds **"coordinated networks"** of centers providing services to runaway youth. It also added **"otherwise homeless youth"** where the statute previously referred exclusively to runaway youth.

The Juvenile Justice Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-509) changed the title of the Runaway Youth Act to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, provided for grants to be made "equitably among the States based upon their respective populations of youth under 18 years of **age,**" and authorized the Secretary to fund a National Communications System. In FY 1984, the legislation was extended through FY 1988 by P.L. 98-473. In FY 1988, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act was amended by P.L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and was reauthorized through FY 1992. The FY 1988 amendments included the following two new requirements: (1) that 90 percent of funds appropriated for a fiscal year go directly to runaway and homeless youth centers, and (2) that no State shall be allotted less than \$75,000 for a fiscal year and no Territory less than \$30,000. Technical corrections to the Act were made by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act Amendments of 1989 (P.L. 101-204).

Purpose and Objectives of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. The broad purposes of the program are included in the four Congressional expectations for the centers identified in section 361 of the Act. These expectations are: (1) alleviating the

problems of runaway and homeless youth, (2) reuniting children with their families and encouraging the resolution of intrafamily problems through counseling and other services, (3) strengthening family relationships and encouraging stable living conditions for children, and (4) helping youth decide upon a future course of action. To achieve these purposes, the Act authorizes the Secretary to provide support to State and local governments, profit and non-profit agencies, private entities, and networks of agencies dealing with the immediate problems of runaway and homeless youth and their families.

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The status and accomplishments of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program in FY 1990 are presented in Part I, below. An overview of the activities which support the program is presented in Part II.

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The sections of this report that specify or describe the numbers of youth served, the presenting problems of the youth, the types of services provided, and related grantee activities are based on data that were submitted voluntarily by the grantees. No mandatory reporting requirements exist in these categories. In fiscal year 1990, approximately 30 percent of the grantees submitted complete data in these categories; another 30 percent submitted partial data; and a remaining 40 percent submitted no data. In assessing the relevant sections, readers should keep these limitations in mind.

## PART I

### Status and Accomplishments of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers

This part describes the FY 1990 funding cycle and profiles the centers and the youth they serve. Specific services provided to the youth are also discussed, along with a summary of the placement of the youth in various living arrangements after leaving the shelters.

The Fiscal Year 1990 Funding Cycle. Since FY 1986, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program has operated on a staggered three-year funding cycle, with approximately two-thirds of the grantees receiving non-competitive, continuation funding each year and approximately one-third being required to submit new, competitive applications each year.

In FY 1990, a total of **\$28,785,027** was available for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. Slightly over 90 percent of this **total--\$26,124,002--**was awarded to basic centers. This sum was divided among grantees in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau according to the proportionate number of youth under the age of 18 in each State or jurisdiction, with the condition that no State receive less than \$75,000 and no Territory less than \$30,000. Of the total funds available for basic centers, **\$17,783,649** was awarded in the form of non-competing continuations to centers having one or two years remaining in their project periods.

A program announcement of the availability of funds for competitive new awards under the Act was published in the Federal Register on March 6, 1990. Applications were solicited for basic centers to provide outreach, temporary shelter, counseling, and related services to runaway and homeless youth and their families in geographic areas other than those already being served by continuation grantees.

One hundred and sixty-two applications were received, of which 159 were formally reviewed. (Three applications were received late and were returned without being reviewed.) The reviews were conducted by 72 independent, non-Federal reviewers. The final funding decisions were made by the Commissioner of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families based primarily upon the scores of the panels of independent reviewers. One hundred and six new competitive awards were made, each for a project period of three years, at a total funding level of **\$8,340,353.**

Overall, 338 basic center grantees were supported with Runaway and Homeless Youth Act funds in FY 1990 (232 non-competitive continuations and 106 competitive new awards). Table 1, "Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHYP) Basic Center Grant Awards," presents the number of grants awarded in the two categories of continuations and competitive new starts, along with the total amounts and the average grant amounts in each category.

The Federal Reaister announcement of March 6, 1990, did not solicit applications for coordinated networking grants. Such applications had been solicited in FY 1988 and grants with **three-**year project periods were awarded at that **time, one** in each of the ten Federal Regions. In FY 1990, non-competitive continuation awards totaling \$864,825 were made, sustaining the work in each Region.

Profile of the Basic Center Grantees. The 338 basic center grants awarded in FY 1990 are located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. The distribution of these grantees is presented in Table 2, **"Geographic Distribution of Grantees Funded Under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program in FY 1990."**

Twelve of the 338 grants were awarded to Native American tribal organizations, located principally in the Upper Midwest, the Southwest, and the Northwest. No grant applications were received from American Samoa, and accordingly no funds were awarded in that Territory.

Each basic center funded under the Act is required to conform to a set of Program Performance Standards. Nine of these Standards relate to service components of the centers: (1) outreach, (2) individual intake process, (3) temporary shelter, (4) individual and group counseling, (5) family counseling, (6) service linkages, (7) aftercare services, (8) recreational program, and (9) case disposition. Five of the Standards relate to administrative functions: (10) staffing and staff development, (11) youth participation, (12) individual client files, (13) ongoing project planning, and (14) board of directors/advisory body (optional). The Standards are a management tool by which basic center and Regional staff identify project components that need strengthening through internal action or through technical assistance. For those projects not in complete conformance with the Standards, technical assistance is provided through the Regional or Central Offices of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families or through the coordinated networking grantees.

Data obtained from a recent nationwide survey of 269 basic centers (Follow-UP of Youth Using Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers: Final Report. Washington: The Urban Institute, 1990)

reveal both similarities and differences among the grantees. For example, the large majority of the centers are non-profit social service agencies. As such, they are licensed and adhere to State and local laws or regulations concerning safety, hygiene, staff qualifications, and related requirements. By way of contrast, the centers differ widely in both organizational structure and scope, ranging from free-standing emergency shelters to multi-purpose youth service agencies. Some, for example, were originally designed to respond to the specific needs of runaway youth and have retained this limited focus. Others were designed from the beginning to deal more comprehensively with numerous youth problems such as teenage pregnancy, school dropout prevention, prostitution, youth unemployment, and adolescent abuse, and they have added services to runaway and homeless youth to this broad array of services.

The average number of staff working at a given center is eight full-time and seven part-time. Volunteers work at many sites as assistants to paid staff.

Major referral sources for the centers are child welfare, child protective, juvenile justice, and law enforcement agencies, and schools. Many youth are self referred, having heard about the centers from friends, community groups, or the schools.

It is estimated that approximately 60,000 youth receive shelter and other ongoing services from the centers each year.' Youth remain in the shelters an average of 12 nights.

Profile of Youth Served. Table 3, "Primary Reasons Cited by Youth for Seeking Services From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers," presents ranked percentages of the primary precipitating reasons cited by the youth for seeking services from the basic centers. A conflict with a parent figure(s) or

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'This estimate of the number of youth served and the information presented in Tables 3 through 7 are derived, in large part, from the Youth Information Forms (YIFS) which are filled out by basic center staff on youth receiving shelter or ongoing services. The **YIFs** provide, among other information, basic demographic data on the youth, their reasons for leaving home, the services provided, and service outcomes. The **YIFs** do not contain identifying information. Submission of the YIF data to the government is voluntary, not mandatory. In FY 1990, approximately 30 percent of the grantees submitted complete data in the identified categories; 30 percent submitted partial data, and 40 percent submitted no data. In consequence, it is not possible to state the precise number of youth-and families served in FY 1990, and the percentages presented in the tables should be considered only as approximations and not as precise statements of conditions or trends.

other adult(s) is cited by 63 percent of the youth as the central reason for running away. Other family crises, such as divorce, death, or sudden loss of income, are the trigger events in another 9 percent of runaway and homeless episodes. Personal problems of the youth account for 15 percent of the total. Other problems of the youth--those of relationships with other children or youth in the home, with school, and with the juvenile justice and law enforcement systems--account for the remainder of the total (approximately 14 percent).

Table 4, "**Shelter** Staffs' Listing of Contributing Problems of Youth Seeking Services From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers: Family **Situations**," provides more detailed information on the nature of the dysfunctional families from which the youth flee. As more than one problem area can be cited as a cause of leaving home, the column percentages add up to more than 100. Several parental behaviors or clusters of behaviors stand out. The categories of parental physical abuse, parental domestic violence, parental sexual abuse, physical or sexual abuse by other family members, and physical or sexual abuse by non-family members are cited respectively in regard to 20, 10, 7, 5, and 4 percent of the youth. These percentages testify to the extremely violent homes from which many youth flee. It may be noted further that girls are more likely than boys to be abused: 23 compared to 18 percent for parental physical abuse, 9 compared to 2 percent for parental sexual abuse, 6 compared to 3 percent for physical or sexual abuse by other family member(s), and 5 compared to 2 percent for physical or sexual abuse by non-family members.

Other significant family problems are parental neglect (20 percent) and parental drug and alcohol abuse (18 percent). Family psychological problems cited by runaway and homeless youth include family mental health problems (11 percent) and other emotional conflicts at home (41 percent).

The personal burdens the youth carry with them as they enter the shelters are cited in Table 5, "Shelter Staffs' Listing of Contributing Problems of Youth Seeking Services From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers: Youth Situations." The most revealing information in this Table is the evidence that significant numbers of runaway and homeless youth do not like themselves. Half (49 percent) have a poor self image; somewhat less than half (43 percent) are depressed; and 12 percent are possibly suicidal.

Problems with school attendance and truancy, bad grades, inability to get along with teachers, and learning disabilities are cited respectively by 33, 31, 13, and 7 percent of the youth. Males are over-represented in terms of school difficulties. The percentage of males experiencing trouble getting along with teachers is much higher than that of females (17 to 10 percent),



and the percentage of males labeled learning disabled is almost twice that of females (10 to 5 percent). The disparity is even greater in regard to the police: 27 percent of the males are in trouble with the juvenile justice system, compared to only 13 percent of the females.

Table 5 also reveals that significant numbers of youth, in the judgement of the shelter staff who conduct the intake interviews and who provide counseling, have problems with drug abuse (15 percent) and alcohol abuse (13 percent).

Services Provided to Clients by Basic Centers. During FY 1990, 81 percent of the youth served by the centers received individual counseling (guidance and problem solving on a one-to-one basis focusing on the situation, problems, and goals of individual youth). (Cf. Table 6, "**Services** Received by Youth From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers Or From Referrals by the Centers.") Group counseling (guidance and support provided jointly with a youth's peers) was provided to 44 percent of the clients, and family counseling (guidance provided to a youth and his or her parent(s) or parent figure(s)) was provided to 28 percent of the clients. Parent counseling (guidance to parents around the issues of parenting) was provided to the parents of 22 percent of the clients served. Educational assistance designed to help the youth improve study skills and school performance was provided to 25 percent of the clients. Table 6 summarizes the wide range of services provided by the centers.

Half (50 percent) of the youth receiving ongoing services returned to their families. (Cf. Table 7, "**Where** Youth Served by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers Will Be Living After Receiving Services.") For those youth unwilling or unable to return home, alternative living arrangements specific to the individual needs of the clients were sought. These arrangements included: group home, 7 percent; foster home, 6 percent; relative's home, 5 percent; friend's home, 3 percent; household of other parent figure, 2 percent; independent living, 1 percent; and military, 1 percent of the males. Institutional arrangements included runaway/crisis house, 3 percent; correctional institution, 2 percent; and boarding school/mental hospital/other institution, 4 percent. Altogether, alternative living arrangements were provided to 33 percent of the clients receiving ongoing services.

One in twenty (5 percent) of the youth served returned to the street. Shelter staff were unable to make living arrangements for or do not know what happened to 12 percent of the youth.

## PART II

### Activities Which Support the Runaway And Homeless Youth Program

The National Communications System. The National Communications System (NCS), also known as the National Runaway Switchboard, is designed to provide information and referral services to runaway and homeless youth and their families nationwide. It serves as a toll-free, neutral channel of communication, allowing youth contemplating leaving home to receive crisis counseling and referral services, and enabling runaway and homeless youth to receive similar services and also to contact their parents. Similarly, parents can use the Switchboard to contact their children through an intermediary volunteer counselor. The toll-free number is 1-800-621-4000.

Since 1986, the Switchboard has been operated by Metro-Help, Inc., of Chicago, Illinois, under a five-year grant. In FY 1990, the Department awarded the grantee \$600,000 to operate the Switchboard. In turn, the Switchboard provided a match of more than 10 percent of the Federal award, largely in the form of services provided by volunteer telephone counselors.

The Switchboard operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and employs nine full-time paid staff, up to five part-time employees, and approximately 180 volunteers, each of whom receives 25 hours of intensive training before handling crisis calls. Trained supervisors are on hand at all times.

In FY 1990, the Switchboard handled approximately 10,000 crisis intervention calls per month. In addition to giving personal counseling over the telephone, Switchboard operators provided information about and referrals to over 7,000 youth serving agencies across the country, drawing from a computerized data base that lists each agency by city and State.

Coordinated Networking Grants. Support continued in FY 1990 for coordinated networking activities in each of the ten Federal Regions. Grants totaling \$864,825 were awarded to regional networks designed to strengthen and coordinate resources and services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. The networks provided training to staff of the basic centers through local, State, and regional workshops and conferences. They also disseminated new products and models developed by research and demonstration projects funded under the Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program of the Office of Human Development Services.

Research and Demonstration (Discretionary) Initiatives. In FY 1990, the Department, through the Office of Human Development Services, awarded \$374,953 in discretionary funds to five new research and demonstration projects dealing with improving cooperation between law enforcement agencies and runaway and homeless youth centers (Table 8). An additional \$347,183 was awarded for the continuation of five previously funded discretionary grants (Table 9). These projects dealt with mainstreaming troubled youth, dysfunctional families, and transitional living. Finally, through an Interagency Agreement with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) of the Department of Justice, the Department transferred \$150,000 to OJJDP for support of a multi-agency collaboration effort regarding juvenile prostitution. These funds, combined with funds from the Department of Justice, will support a program to provide outreach, rehabilitative services, and transitional housing to runaway, homeless, and "throwaway" adolescents living on the streets under conditions of sexual exploitation.

The HDS Region IX Office held a Coordinated Discretionary Program (CDP) **Innovations Conference** in Oakland, California August 21-22, 1990. Approximately 190 participants, primarily youth service workers from California, Arizona, Nevada, and Hawaii, attended five panel sessions focusing on various types of services that had been the object of recent Federal research and demonstration projects. Panel themes were: independent and transitional living, youth employment priorities, mediation in problem solving, youth suicide prevention, and outreach to minority youth.

Management Information System. Also in FY 1990, the Family and Youth Services Bureau began a review of its information and data collection needs in a continuing effort to improve knowledge about the youth being served by the basic centers as well as about the structure, operation, and services of the basic centers themselves.

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The Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHYP) described in this report is one of three youth programs managed by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) within the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF). The Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth (TLP) provides shelter and related services for up to 18 months designed to promote the transition of young people who are homeless to self-sufficient living and to prevent their long-term dependency on social services. In FY 1990, FYSB awarded a total of **\$9,853,179** in support of 45 individual projects and support activities under this program. The Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth (DAPP) provides counseling, community education activities,

training to youth service workers, coordination, and related support activities to alleviate the drug-related problems of at-risk runaway and homeless youth. In FY 1990, FYSB awarded a total of \$14,800,500 in support of 89 grants and other activities under this program.

There exists considerable overlap in the populations served by these three programs, and the Family and Youth Services Bureau maintains close coordination among them, both at the administrative levels and in the field. This coordination is achieved primarily through provision of training and technical assistance to project staff in the three programs and through dissemination of research and development findings and products to appropriate users. An instance of effective cooperation among the programs occurred in FY 1989 and FY 1990 when a non-Federal contractor was engaged to develop a curriculum for the new DAPP. To accomplish this, the contractor hired Basic Center directors and staff of the RHYP as expert consultants, and then field tested the new curriculum in a number of RHYP Basic Centers.

The Bureau recognizes that this coordination must receive even increased emphasis in the next several years, and is undertaking a number of activities to bring this about. For example, in FY 1991, ten training and technical assistance (T&TA) awards will be made, one in each of the ten Federal regions, to agencies that will provide joint T&TA to the combined directors and staffs of all three programs--Runaway and Homeless Youth, Drug Abuse Prevention, and Transitional Living--in the respective regions.

Summary of Expenditures in FY 1990. Expenditures of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program in FY 1990 **totalled \$28,785,027.** Individual components of the program were supported at the following levels:

	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Basic Centers	\$26,124,002	90.8
National Communications System (Hotline)	\$600,000	2.1
Coordinated Networks	\$864,825	3.0
Research and Demonstration (Discretionary)	\$872,136	3.0
Other (Field Readers, Print- ing, Administrative Costs, Management Information System)	\$324,064	1.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$28,785,027	100.0

TABLE 1

Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHYP)  
Basic Center Grant Awards  
FY 1990

<u>Type of Grant</u>	<u>No. of Grants</u>	<u>Total Funds Awarded</u>	<u>Average Grant Award</u>
Continuations	232	\$17,783,649	\$76,654
New Starts	106	\$8,340,353	\$78,683
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>\$26,124,002</b>	

TABLE 2

Geographic Distribution of Grantees Funded Under  
the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program  
in FY 1990

	<u>Regions (States)</u>	<u>Continu</u> <u>ations</u>	<u>New</u> <u>Starts</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Grantees</u>
1.	I (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT)	16	6	22
2.	II (NJ, NY, PR, VI)	24	11	35
3.	III (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV)	24	6	30
4.	IV (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)	25	19	44
5.	V (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)	38	20	58
6.	VI (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)	33	12	45
7.	VII (IA, KS, MO, NE)	9	8	17
8.	VIII (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)	15	6	21
9.	IX (AZ, CA, HI, NV, GM, CM, Palau)	36	13	49
10.	X (AK, ID, OR, WA)	12	5	17
	TOTALS	<u>232</u>	<u>106</u>	338

TABLE\* 3

Primary Reasons Cited by Youth for Seeking Services  
From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers  
FY 1990  
Percentages\*\* by Sex

	<u>Contributing Problems</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Combined F/M</u>
1.	Relationship with parent figure(s) or other adults in the home	69	54	63
2.	Relationships with other children or youth in the home	2	2	2
3.	School	4	7	5
4.	Juvenile justice system	3	9	5
5.	Law enforcement	1	3	2
6.	Family crisis (violence, divorce, remarriage, etc.)	9	9	9
7.	Other personal problem	13	16	15
	Totals	100	100	100
		(N=17,180)	(N=13,208)	(N=30,388)

\*Because of rounding, columns in this and the following tables may not total 100 percent.

\*\*The percentages presented in this table should be considered only as approximations and not as precise statements of conditions or trends.



TABLE 4

Shelter Staffs' Listina of Contributina Problems of Youth Seeking  
Services From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers:

Family Situations

FY 1990

Percentages\* by Sex

	<u>Contributina Problems</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Combined F/M</u>
1.	Emotional conflict at home	43	39	41
2.	Parent too strict	24	18	21
3.	Parental physical abuse	23	18	20
4.	Parental neglect	19	21	20
5.	Parent drug/alcohol problems	19	17	18
6.	Family mental health problems	12	11	11
7.	Parental domestic violence	10	10	10
8.	Parental unemployment	9	9	9
9.	Wants to live w/other parent	7	6	6
10.	Parental sexual abuse	9	2	7
11.	Other family member physical/sexual abuse	6	3	5
12.	Nonfamily member physical/sexual abuse	5	2	4
13.	No parent figure	4	5	4
14.	Parent is homosexual	2	1	1
15.	None of the above	13	19	16

(N=17,170) (N=13,203) (N=30,373)

NOTE: This table provides a listing of the shelter staffs' assessments of problems in the youths' families which contributed to the primary problems (Table 3). Since multiple responses are permitted, totals exceed 100 percent.

\*The percentages presented in this table should be considered only as approximations and not as precise statements of conditions or trends.

TABLE 5

Shelter Staffs' Listing of Contributins Problems of Youth Seeking  
Services From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers:  
Youth Situations  
FY 1990  
Percentages\* by Sex

	<u>Contributina Problems</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Combined F/M.</u>
1	Poor self image	51	46	49
2.	Depressed	48	36	43
3.	School attendance/truancy	33	33	33
4.	Bad grades	30	33	31
5.	In trouble w/justice system	13	27	19
6.	Drug abuse	13	17	15
7.	Alcohol abuse	13	13	13
8.	Possibly suicidal	15	8	12
9.	Cannot get along w/teachers	10	17	13
10.	Learning disability	5	10	7
11.	Custody change	5	5	5
12.	Pregnant or suspects pregnancy	7	0	4
13.	Other health problems/handicap	4	4	4
14.	Homosexual/sexual identity issue	2	3	2
15.	Prostitution	2	1	1

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TABLE 5 (Continued)

Shelter Staffs' Listing of Contributing Problems of Youth Seeking  
Services From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers:

Youth Situations

FY 1990

Percentages\* by Sex

	<u>Contributina Problems</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Combined F/M</u>
16.	VD	1	0	1
17.	None of the above	19	20	19
		(N=17,180)	(N=13,208)	(N=30,388)

NOTE: This table provides a listing of the shelter staffs' assessments of the youths' problems which contributed to the primary problems (Table 3). Since multiple responses are permitted, totals exceed 100 percent.

\*The percentages presented in this table should be considered only as approximations and not as precise statements of conditions or trends.

TABLE 6

Services Received by Youth  
From the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers  
Or From Referrals by the Centers  
FY 1990  
Percentages\*\* by Sex

	<u>Services Received</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Combined</u> <u>F/M</u>
1.	Individual counseling	84	80	82
2.	Parent counseling	24	20	22
3.	Family counseling	30	24	28
4.	Transportation	29	29	29
5.	Alternative living arrangements	19	20	20
6.	Employment	1	2	1
7.	Family planning	8	6	7
8.	Group counseling	44	45	44
9.	Job training	1	2	2
10.	Education	24	27	25
11.	Recreation	41	45	43
12.	Medical	13	11	12
13.	Psychological/psychiatric	3	3	3
14.	Drug/alcohol treatment	3	4	4
15.	Other services (legal, financial, etc.)	12	12	12
		(N=17,167)	(N=13,199)	(N=30,356)

\*Totals exceed 100 percent because many youth receive multiple services.

\*\*The percentages presented in this table should be considered only as approximations and not as precise statements of conditions or trends.

TABLE 7

Where Youth Served by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers  
Will Be Living After Receiving Services

FY 1990

Percentages\*\* by Sex

	<u>Livins Arrangements</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Combined F/M</u>
1.	Home with parent(s) or guardian(s)	52	48	50
2.	Household of other parent figure	2	2	2
3.	Relative's home	6	5	5
4.	Friend's home	4	2	3
5.	Foster home	6	6	6
6.	Group home	6	a	7
7.	Correctional institution	1	3	2
a.	Independent living	1	1	1
9.	On the run/street	5	5	5
10.	Runaway/crisis house	2	3	3
11.	Job Corps	*	*	*
12.	Military	0	1	0
13.	Boarding school/mental hospital/other institution	4	4	4
14.	None planned/do not know	12	13	12
	Totals	100	100	100
		(N=17,180)	(N=13,208)	(N=30,388)

\*Less than 0.1 percent

\*\*The percentages presented in this table should be considered only as approximations and not as precise statements of conditions or trends.

TABLE 8

Priority Area of New Research and Demonstration Projects  
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program  
FY 1990

<u>Priority Area</u>	<u>No. of Projects</u>	<u>Funding</u>
1. Cooperation Between Law Enforcement Agencies and Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers	5	\$374,953

TABLE 9

Priority Areas of Continuation Research and Demonstration Projects  
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program  
FY 1990

<u>Priority Areas</u>	<u>No. of Projects</u>	<u>Funding</u>
1. Mainstreaming Troubled Youth	2	\$88,713
2. Dysfunctional Families	2	\$198,470
3. Transitional Living	1	\$60,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5	\$347,183